list of contributors, and is very ably conducted. In this number we are pleased to find a sweet poem by our friend, Alice Carey, and a very beautiful and generous review of "Greenwood Leaves," in the Editor's Table.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, July 18, 1850.

To the Editor of the National Era : If the result of the struggle on the law sgainst the press had not been certain in advance, it would have been looked for with intense interest by the whole people, instead of a few publishers and stockholders. Not a sign of agitation among the people has been visible. The popular ocean has en in a dead calm, which all the tempests of Reaction have not been able to disturb, though aided by the interested furies of the jour-

nals. Day after day, the discussion dragged its slow length along in the Assembly. Not a single person of any eminence spoke in favor of the law. By common consent, the leaders abstained from supporting it, being sure that it would pass, the noses having all been counted before the bill was put on the order of the day. The only persons charged with the public advocacy of the bill, were the Chairman of the Reporting Committee, M. Chasseloub-Loubat, and the Minister of Justice, M. Rouher-Cauchon. These two ger teman work by waose warmen incy were aniched as runneres

and crows are sometimes hatched out by unsuspecting hens. Let us sum up their achievements during the past week, and compare it with the object they had in view, which was to cripple the press, to put every journal into the arbitrary power of the Cabinet, and prevent the circulation of political intelligence among the people.

The new law imposes a stamp tax of a cent on

each sheet published in Paris. One of the large dailies which circulates fifty thousand numbers will pay, if it maintain its circulation, a daily stamp tax of five hundred dollars, and a yearly one of \$182,500. You can judge, my dear sir, whether such a sum can be withdrawn from the profits of a daily paper without threatening its ruin. This is not all: another provision of the law taxes with an additional centime, or fifth part of a cent, each number containing a part of a novel. You are aware of the practice at Paris of publishing all novels in newspapers. All the novels of Dumas, Eugene Sue, Méry, Montalembert, Vicallot, and other distinguished French writers, have appeared in that form; and these bave made the fortunes of the writers, and of the newspapers. Le Constitutionnel would have been dead long ago, if it had not secured Eugene Sue as a contributor. Dumas has been paid for his, at the rate of a cent for each five letters-that is, a centime a letter-because they were found to be profitable to the journal. This source of revenue has been dried up. The additional tax on the journal of the above-mentioned circulation, supposing it to contain every day a portion of a novel, would be \$36,500 a year, and the sum total of all taxes would amount to the sum of \$219,000. The law, not content with taxing the journals.

provides the Administration with a weapon for killing off any journal it pleases. This is in the provision compelling every journal against which more than one prosecution is commenced to deposite the half, and in certain cases the whole of the fine which may be imposed on it. This deposite is to be made prior to judgment. That is, the journal is to be treated as guilty before trial. As a prosecution depends only on the order of a minister, the journal may be forced to deposite several hundred thousand francs. If it refuses to deposite. it is ruined at once. The Government has, therefore reached all its ends. I will not dwell on the tax on pamphlets, tracts, and non-periodical publications on politics, as they will be suppressed altogether. The Government journals are now at their old tactics of representing the President you need no caution against confidence in their ertions. The President and his friends are quite aware that their only hope is in covering their acts with as much obscurity as possible. A love of darkness is natural to certain birds of ill omen, and Louis Bonaparte is no exception to the One of the provisions of the new law is, that

the signature of the author must be affixed to every article on religion, politics, philosophy, commerce, trades, or private interests. The intention of members was to force writers to declare themselves, so as to break down that influence which the press derives from the anonymous, and, in political articles, to know their opponents. This provision will effect in the newspaper literature of France a revolution which will be, in some respects, highly beneficial. It was dictated, however. by a deep-rooted hatred to the press. Things have come to such a pass in France, that if Christ should appear in Paris, and attempt to preach, he would be arrested as contravening the police regulations; and, if he published his sermon on the mount, would be prosecuted as a troubler of society, and, provoker of improper hopes in the laboring classes. And if the new law had existed in the days of the apostles, they would have been arrested, fined, and imprisoned, for circulating the different books of the gospel.

The Reaction in its war against the press has committed one serious error-that of letting it live. It is the error of those enemies of the Romans, who, after capturing a Roman army, made it pass under the yoke, and harnesed it to the last point, but did not put it to death. The army had its revenge, and a rich one too. Not only has the Reaction let the press live, but it has given it two months to conform to the new law. I am much mistaken if within that time the press do not make the Assembly feel its power.

This onslaught on the press may be the germ of another revolution, but the development will probably be slow. The people look on calmly In vain the press assures it, every morning, that its best liberties have been struck down. The people answers, "I have not felt it," as Trajan did when told that some enemy had struck his statue One reason of the general indifference is, that the people are losing faith in politicans of every color, having been betrayed by them in every revolution. Why make another, to be again betrayed! The pleasures and profits are for others, and the tears and chains for them.

I have entertained you, from time to time, with the mutual scoldings of the President and the legislative majority, which are of an intermittent nature. Instead of living together in stately indifference, like Walpole and his wife, who never descended to the vulgarity of a quarrel, they berate each other in a homely sort of way, extremely refreshing to by-standers. The Administration papers are known to act under the inspi ration of the Elysée. If there is any favorite, it is Le Pouvoir, which is contributed to by the notorious Cassagnac, a literary mercenary, paid out of the President's private purse. The attacks of this paper and its followers on the Assembly have been renewed of late with great vigor, and in entire unison. The patience of that very respectable body has been entirely worn out by them, and it has determined to make an example of the President's favorite. Le Pouvoir. This is copying faithfully the usages of royalty, which require the favorite to take the blows merited by the Prince. The Assembly has ordered the publisher to ap pear before ite bar this afternoon, and while Write the trial is going on. The culprit had nothing to do with the article, being absent at the time on a trip with the President to Camplegne, having been appointed historian of the trip.

The rumors of an intended usurpation by the The rumors of an intended usurpation by the President were never more current than at present. All parties concur in attributing designs of this kind to him, but the leading men think there is no immediate danger. It is not too harsh a judgment on him to suppose him capable of nourishing such designs, when his immediate friends and intimates, paid editors and journals, admit the fact indirectly, and advocate, without reserve, its propriety. He has been long tortured by doubts and fears, ambition and conscience, hesitating, like Macbeth, before the orime—letting

nent speaks of the rumors as idle, and the As-membly evidently agrees with him, as it basshown by voting the adjournment for three months from the eleventh of August. During this time, a committee of twenty-five will remain at Paris to watch over the safety of the State, and convoke

watch over the safety of the State, and convoke the Assembly in case of necessity.

The Legitimist party has lost its house of success through a reconciliation of the two or undeer of the House of Bourbon, and is thinking seriesly of turning demagogue. M. Larochejaquelin, one of its most cunning and unscrupulous leaders, announced last Saturday that a large number of members of his party intended to demand the repeal of the electoral law. The policy of this party in this matter may be predicted in advance. As the law is very unpopular, they pretend a violent dislike to it in order to gain friends among the people; but as at heart they hate the tend a violent dislike to it in order to gain friends among the people; but as at heart they hate the people, the vile multitude, they will avail them selves of some pretext for not demanding the repeal of the law before the adjournment. After that time, they will act as circumstances may render advisable, always keeping the menace of repeal hanging over the heads of the Orleanists and Bonspartists. The President does not form and Bonapartists. The President does not favor the Legitimists at all: in a recent nomination of wenty-four sub-prefects there was not a single itimist. This party could revenge itself with, for it could join its vote to that of the Left, and repeal the electoral law instantly. But this

Emile de Girardin has appeared several time at the tribune. As might have been expected, he has been disavowed as a leader by the Left, which knows him to be too fickle and uncertain

of seven hundred and fifty members.

The President intends moving the tour of France during the adjournment of the Assembly. Balloon ascensions are quite common now i One of them by M. Lepoitevin, the equestrin eropaut. He went up again on horseback. The scientific ascent of MM. Bixio and Barral is to

NEWS FROM OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE. The war between Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein is imminent. Great preparations are making on both sides. As noticed in my last, the treaty between Prussia and Denmark leaves open the door to an intervention by Russia in favor of Denmark. The Berlin pa ers claim that such an intervention can oul take place against Schleswig, but this interpreta-tion is contested at Copenhagen. However it may be, Russia has sent a fleet to the aid of Denmay be, Russia has sent a neet to the aid of Denmark, and the King of Prussia will not resist by force of arms. The whole management of the affair was doubtless concerted at the Warsaw Congress of Princes. On the 13th instant, a Russian fleet of eighteen vessels of war came to anchor off the port of Kiel, and in view of the town. The intention of the inhabitants was to own. The intention of the inhabitants was to lefend the entrance of the port by a heavy fire from two batteries, but nothing hinders the fleet from two basseries, but nothing hinders the fleet from disembarking troops at another point, and taking the town by assault from the land side where there are no fortifications. This would place the Russian army on the flank of the Holstein army, assembled at Rensbourg, on the boundary between the Duchies, and nothing short of a levy in mass could prevent the Russians from penetrating to the heart of the country.

The German newspapers represent the people as enthusiastic in the cause of the Duchies Patriotic committees are raising funds and volun-

triotic committees are raising funds and volun-teers to aid in the war against Denmark, a war considered by the Germans a national one. The arsenal at Rensbourg contains arms enough for the equipment of thirty thou and volunteers. A gallant defence may be made by the Duchies and the German volunteers, but the result is cer-

Schleswig is concerned.

The best friends of the Prussian Union ar beginning to despair of its continuance. It has been a weakly infant from the beginning, and its decease will not be regretted by the friends of progress and liberty. The ministers of the Union have received only eleven adhesions to the continuance of the Union for three months longer, and applies or price agents to have absorded. and public opinion seems to have abandoned without regret this half confederation to a slow

decay.

The last news from Portugal is, that all ou claims are admitted except that for the loss of the General Armstrong. A definitive refusal to admit this one was transmitted to our Minister, Mr Clay, on the 9th, who replied, that unless it should be admitted before the 11th, he would take his passport and leave the country. A warm de-bate on this subject sprang up in the legislative Ex-Ministers declared, that during their terms of office, the claim had never been presented. It is unfortunate that the United States should make its first armed demonstration in Europe for the purpose of collecting an old claim of a dubl-ous character, to say the least of it. If we had commenced by sustaining the Roman Repub-lic, or affording aid and countenance to Hungary in its noble struggle, our position would have been a dignified and imposing one. But this taking little Portugal by the throat, with a fierce, "Pay what thou owest," is dwarfing our nation to the proportions of a bullying bum-bailiff with

on execution in his pocket.

One of the Vienna papers, the Lloyd, say that the Austrian Government has "protested in-dignantly against our interference in Hungary. I have heard a rumor, borne by some breeze from Washington, that the Austrian Minister there waited on Mr. Clayton and read him the protest referred to, but on the advice of the Secretary of State, given in a firm tone, and backed by an intimation that if he persisted his passport should be at his service on the instant, the Aus-trian Minister thought it best to pocket his protest, and beg Mr Clayton to consider it with-drawn. It is probable that this protest has been modified so much as not to merit the adverb applied to it by the Lloyd, and then transmitted t

A report is mentioned in the morning pape that the Queen of Spain has deceased, as well as her infant, but this is probably untrue, so far as regards the mother, as the Government has not published the telegraphic despatch said to have

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PROCESSION.

Yesterday, the citizens of Washington and the numerous sojourners in this metropolis, including Senators and members of the House of Representatives, enjoyed the rare and gratifying spectacle of witnessing more than two thousand children of both sexes, attached to the Public Schools, marching in an orderly and well arranged procession, many of them in uniform, and ranged procession, many of them in uniform, and all of them neatly clothed, with banners and music, from the City Hall to the Capitol grounds. to hear an address from the Hon. J. R. Chand-ler of Philadelphia, and to witness the presenta-States, to the meritorious pupils of the district and primary Schools.

We have neither time nor space at present for

the details of this handsome and interesting prothe Schools, the Secretary, the Teachers, the Mayor, and Boards of Aldermen and Common

Arrived at the Capitol, it occupied some time Arrived at the Capitol, it occupied some time to place the pupils in the order and position assigned to them by the Committee of Arrangements. We noted on the platform the President of the United States, and near him that distinguished and accomplished advocate of the public school system, the Hon. Horace Mann of Massabatest the Mayer the Mayer the District chusetts, the Mayor, the Marshal of the District the School Trustees, and Rev. C. A. Davis, Sec

The Hon. J. R. Chandler, who addressed th pupils with so much truth, earnestness, and elo-quence, must have satisfied all who heard him that his heart was in the subject, and that he was most admirably adapted to the subject and the

Next came the distribution of the medals by the President, who, in placing them around the neck of each recipient, spoke to them all the while with kindness, affability, and encourageagement - National Intelligencer of Friday.

ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.

As the down freight train was crossing the iron bridge over a small tributary of the Delaware, about three miles above Lackawaxen, about one o'clock yesterday, the bridge gave way, precipitating the entire train into the stream, and strewing the freight in all directions. Sixteen out of seventeen cars composing the train fell through, and were smashed to pieces. Five persons were

over 100 head of cattle, and 200 hogs, all of whice were lost.—N. Y. Tribuns, July 31.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The election for Governor and members of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina took place on Thursday of last week. The election of Governor turned, we believe, rather upon questions of State policy, than upon the distinctive merits of the parties in the General Government. From the returns which have reached us, we are led to the belief that Governor Manux, the present very worthy Governor of the State, and the Whig candidate for reelection, has been defeated by his Democratic opponent, Mr. Rein.—National Intelligencer.

CONGRESS. THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS - FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850.

On motion of Mr. Douglas, after some opposition from Mr. Downs of Louisians, the bill for the admission of California as a State was brought up by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton Bradbury, YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—35.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—23.

Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—23.

A motion to make it the special order for next
Monday was decided in the negative—yeas 25,

nays 29.

The bill being now under consideration, Mr Douglas moved to amend the bill by adding to it an additional section, providing that California of the soil; and pass no law impairing the right of the United States to do so; the public domain not to be taxed; non-residents to be taxed no higher than residents; the navigable waters

Mr. Foote moved to smend the amena and be

south of that line. Mr. Dawson supported the amendment.

Mr. Clay said that a bill of peace, a bill to restore harmony to the country, had been presented. Its fate, which was not wholly unexpected by him, was known; and while he felt no personal regret,

the consequences resulting to the country from that fate he could but deplore. The bill had been defeated by extremisis on both sides of the chamber. The amendment made yesterday on the motion of the Senator from Maryland, it was known, was the immediate cause of the defeat of the bill. less, from a conscientious conviction of what was right and proper; nevertheless, it had been the mediate cause of the defeat of the bill. The amendment now proposed by the Senator from Mississippi was, to divide California by the line of 35°30'. Had that amendment been received by the Southern Senators in the same spirit with which it had originally been presented, he would have had no objection to voting for it. But the whole system had been rejected. California, with the equivalents and compensations provided for in the bill reported by the committee, had been rejected, and he could not now vote for it. He had been in favor of the admission of California; he was

He then alluded to the remarks that States would resist it, that the powers of the General Government would be set at defiance, &c., and he denounced such doctrines. He would oppose all resistance to the constituted authorities of the Government, whether by a State or any portion

of the people of a State. [Applause]

He had heard of blood being shed in case the Government attempted to carry out certain measures. Weak and feeble as he was, his voice and his arm should be raised to support and maintain the power and authority of the General Govern

ment. [Applause.]
The Presiding Officer said that if the applause in the galleries, which was in violation of the rules of the Scnate, were again repeated, he would order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Walker said that he desired to say nothing

gainst the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Pearce said he had acted in support of the bill as long as he could. He had his own responsibility and own right of independent judgment. The Senators from Texas, when they could not get exactly what they wanted, turned round and opposed the bill. Did none of the responsibility of the defeat of it attach to them? He was willing to bear his part, but if they were at all responsible, he desired they should have their

ment of the Senator from Georgia was the cause of the defeat of the bill, then the bill ought to have of that amendment. He said that he would resist the establishment of a Territorial Government over the territory claimed by Texas, and was willing to meet the responsibility of the act, in the Senate chamber, or in the battle-field amid

severely rebuking and ridiculing the disunion movements in South Carolina, and in the course of it he quoted from the Proclamation of General Jackson in Nullification times, giving his sanction to the position assumed by the Government on

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow and the Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1850. The subject being resumed, the question pend-

ing was on Mr. Foote's amendment.

Mr. Davis of Mississippi snggested 36° 30' instead of 35° 30', and Mr. Foote modified his amendment accordingly.

Mr. Badger, although avowing his conviction

that the division of California would result in the formation of another free State, was willing to support the measure as being acceptable to the South. He opposed disunion, and declared it his opinion, that there was no probable or possible contingency, in which his State would be found giving any countenance or support directly or in-directly to any designs calculated to affect in the remotest degree the union of the States. He then proceeded to argue that the diffusion of

The question being taken on Mr. Foote's amendment, proposing to run the Missouri Compromise line through California, it was reject-

ed, as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Missis-sippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Sebas-tian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—23. Navs—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb, and Winthrop—33.

Mr. Foote moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert all of the late Compro-

acting clause, and insert all of the late Compro ise bill, except those sections relating to Utal boundary question did not connect itself with any other question. It had been already tried in

combination with other measures, and the result was known. He hoped the Senator from Mis-sissippi would withdraw his motion. Mr. Foote yielded to his request, and answered that he would offer his amendment as a substan-

tive proposition, hereafter.

Mr. Clemens moved an amendment, but on m tion of Mr. Hunter the subject was postponed till Monday next, and the Senate adjourned till that

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850.

The Senate took up the resolution of Mr. Case ncerning the employment of military officers in

Mr. Davis of Mississippi replied at length to Mr. Hunter, vindicating General Taylor against the charge of hostility to the Texas troops, and ng the resolution. opposing the resolution.

Mr. Pearce, consent being given, introduced the following bill:

A Bill proposing to the State of Texas the estabof her northern and western boundaries, and the relinquishment, by the said State, of all territory claimed by her exterior to said ted States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Represent-atives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following propositions shall be, and the same hereby are, offered to the State of Texas, which, when agreed to by said State in an act passed by the General Assembly, shall be binding and obligatory upon the United States and upon the said State of Texas: Provided, The said agreement by the said General Assembly shall be given on or before the first day of De-cember, eighteen hundred and fifty. cember, eighteen hundred and fifty.

First. The State of Texas will agree that her

ooundary on the north shall commence at the coint at which the meridian of one hundred decrees west from Greenwich is intersected by the barallel of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north atitude, and shall run from said point due west to the meridian of one hundred and three degrees west from Greenwich; thence her boundary shall ren due south to the thirty-second degree of north latitude, thence on the said parallel of thirty-two degrees north latitude to the Rio Bravo del Norte, and thence with the channel of said river to the

nd. The State of Texas cedes to the United States all her territory exterior to the territorand boundaries which she is to establish by

and boundaries which she is to establish by the first article of this agreement.

Third. The State of Texas relinquishes all claim upon the United States for liability of the debts of Texas, and for compensation or indemnity for the surrender to the United States of her ships, forts, are nall, contom-houses, custom-house revenue, arms and munitions of war, and public buildings, with their sites, which became the prop-

Fourth. The United Strees, in consideration Fourth. The United States, in consideration of the said establishment of boundaries, cession of territory, and relinquishment of claims, will pay to the State of Texas the sum of ten millions of dollars, in a stock bearing five per cent. interest and redeemable at the end of fourteen years, the interest payable half-yearly at the treasury of the United States.

Fifth. Immediately after the President of the United States shall have been furnished with an authentic copy of the act of the General Assembly of Texas accepting these propositions, he

bly of Texas accepting these propositions, he shall cause the stock to be issued in favor of the State of Texas, as provided for in the fourth article of this agreement: Provided, also, That five millions of said stock shall not be issued until the creditors of the State of Texas, holding bonds of Texas for which duties on imports were spe-cially pledged, shall first file at the treasury of the United States releases of all claims against the United States, for or on account of said bonds. After explanatory remarks by Mr. Pearce, the bill was ordered to be printed, and postponed till

to-morrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California.

Mr. Yulee said, as it was late, he would move the subject be postponed. Lost.

The bill was then reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate, and the amendment was concurred in. The question was then on ordering the bill to be engrossed.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of postponing the question till to-morrow, when at femoring the question till to-morrow, when at femoring the question till to-morrow.

A long debate ensued on the propriety of postpouring the question till to-morrow, when at
o'clock, Mr. Atchison movedthe Senate adjourn
rejected, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Barnwell,
Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, King, Mason, Morton, Rusk, Sebastian, Soulé, Turney, and Yulee—19. NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury,

Bright, Cass, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massa-chusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge of Wiscon-sin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Unood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop-32. After some further remarks by Messrs. Berrien

and Yulee, The Senate adjourned.

> HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1850.

James G. King is appointed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in place of Mr. Winthrop, resigned. J. W. Jackson of Georgia fills the vacancy in the Committee of Indian Affairs occasioned by the declination of Mr. Hackett. G. W. Julian is appointed in the place of D. P. King on the Committee of Accounts.

mittees and disposating of a part of the hardon on the Speaker's table, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Fortification bill. Much oppostrion was manifested to the bill; several amments, reducing appropriations, were moved, but, without coming to any conclusion, the Committee rose and reported progress, and the House ad-

THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1850. Mr. White asked the unanimous consent of the

House to offer the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Speaker be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a special committee, to consist of twenty-one members, whose duty it shall be to meet, consult, and prepare such bills for the consideration of this House as may in their judgment be best calculated to allay the present excitement, and settle the difficulties present excitement, and seems and the pending between the different sections of the Union, and report the same to this House at the earliest practicable period; and it shall be in order for said committee to report at any time, not-withstanding the present rules of the House.

Objection was made, and the resolution was not received. The experiment of the Senate has been so successful, that Mr. White seems to think it desirable to imitate it in the House. Does he wish it to be protracted till the 3d of March. 185171

Mr. Stanton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish a line of war steamers to the coast of Africa, for the suppres-sion of the slave trade, and the promotion of com-merce and colonization. Referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole on the state of the Union. disposition of reports from committees, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the Portification bitt.

Numerous amendments were offered, but voted down. The Committee rose and reported the bill,

Pending this, a message was received from the Senate, announcing that that body had passed the bill to establish a Territorial Government for

[It is said that the message was received with roars of laughter and clapping of hands, and that for a short time the Speaker was totally unable to restrain the uproarious merriment of the House, which was excited by the grave announcement of the passage of the Utah bill, the single plank left of the Omnibus, after four months' Senatorial labor.

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1850. After hearing reports from committees, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. After some time spent in the consideration thereof, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1850. The Fortification bill being on the Speaker's table, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took

up the Indian appropriation bill.

Various amendments were offered and discussed, and amongst those agreed to were the following:

following:
For expenses of procuring information and preparing statistics for the use of the War Department, and making treaties with and presents to the various Indian tribes residing within the United States on the borders of Mexico, thirty thousand dollars.
[This method, it was stated in debate, of

making presents to the Indians, would be far more effective than millions spent in a war against them, as was proven by experience.

For extinguishment of Indian titles to lands in Minnesots, fifteen thousand dollars.

For carrying out treaty stipulations with the Indians of Texas, of May, 1846, and enabling the United States to preserve with them tranquillity and peace, fifteen thousand dollars.

For expenses attending the proposed treaty with the Indians of Oregon, fifteen thousand dollars.

The Committee rose, when all the amendments were concurred in—that for preparing statistics of Indians on the border of Mexico, &c., by a

vote of yeas 98, nays 62.

Pending the question on ordering the bill to a third reading,

The House, at twenty-five minutes past one o'clock, adjourned.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1850. The Speaker said that when the House adjourned on Monday 1 st, a motion of the gentle-man from Indiana [Mr. Robinson] was pending, to suspend the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill for the admission of California as a State into

Mr. Clingman asked for a call of the House, which was refused—yeas 38, nays 120.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Robinson, it was decided in the negative—

yeas 111, nays 67—it requiring a vote of two thirds to suspend the rules. The yeas and nays were as follows: YEAS-Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Allen, YEAS—Messrs. Albertson, Alexander, Allen, Ashmun, Baker. Bay, Bennett, Bissell, Bokee, Booth, Briggs, William J. Brown, Buel, Burrows, T. B. Butler, Cable, Calvin, Campbell, Carter, Casey, Chandler, Cleveland, Cole, Corwin, Crowell, Dickey, Dixon, Doty, Duer, Duncan, Dunham, Durkee, Nathan Evans, Fowler, Freedley, Fuller, Giddings, Gilmore, Gorman, Gott, Gould, Grinnell, Hall, Halloway, Harlan, T. L. Harris, Hebard, Henry, Hibbard, Hoagland, Houston, Howe, Hunter, William T. Jackson, George G. King, James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Leffler, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McLanahan, Mescham,

James G. King, John A. King, Preston King, Leffler, Littlefield, Horace Mann, Job Mann, Matteson, McClernand, McLanahan, Meacham, Moore, Morris, Nelson, Newell, Ogle, Olds, Otis, Peaslee, Peck, Phelps, Phœnix, Pitman, Potter, Putnam, Reed, Reynolds, Richardson, Risley, Robinson, Rookwell, Root, Rose, Rumsey, Sawtelle, Schermerhorn, Schoolcraft, Silvester, Spalding, Stanly, Thaddeus Stevens, Stetson, Sweetser, Taylor, James Thompson, John B. Thompson, Underhill, Walden, Waldo, Wentworth, White, Whittlesey, Wildrick, Wilmot, Wilson, Wood, and Young—111.

Navs—Messra Anderson, Ashe, Averett, Bayly, Bocock, Bowdon, Boyd, Albert G. Brown, Burt, Cabell, George A. Caldwell, J. P. Caldwell, Clingman, W. R. W. Cobb, Daniel, Deberry, Edmundson, Ewing, Featherston, Hamilton, Haralson, Isham G. Harris, Sampson W. Harria, Hillard, Holladay, Howard, Hubbard, Inge, Joseph W. Jackson, Andrew Johnson, James L. Johnson, Robert W. Johnson, Jones, Kaufman, Keyr, La Sere, Marshall, Mason, McDowell, Robert M.

erty of the United States at the time of the an- McLane, Finis E. McLean, McMullen, McQueen McWillie, Meade, Morehead, Morse, Morton Orr, Outlaw, Owen, Powell, Robbins, Ross, Sav age, Seddon, Shepperd, Richard H. Stanton, Alexader H. Stephers, Thomas, Jacob Thompson, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Watkins, Wellborn, Williams, and Woodward-67.

[It will be observed that a few Southern me voted to suspend the rules, while Ross and Robbins, of Pennsylvania, voted against it. Only 178 out of 230 members voted. There are three vacancies in the Massachusetts delegation, and about fifty members more absent.

The regular order of business was the call on the States for resolutions or bills. Wisconsin was first in order, and it was known that Mr. Doty stood ready to offer his bill for the admis

sion of California.

Mr. Bayly moved that the rules be suspended, and that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of Union, for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bills.

Mr. P. King called for the reading of the 26th

rule, (which says "all the States and Territories shall be called for resolutions on each alternate Monday during each session of Congress," &c.) His point was, that it was the duty of the Chair announce the regular order, when it was called for, and to recognise the member from the State first in order. It was known that one of the gentlemen from Wisconsin [Mr. Doty] had given notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit California. As that State was now the first to be alled, such a bill can to bers from Wisconsin.

suspension of the rules; and the question being taken on this motion, it was decided in the

affirmative-yeas 98, navs 90. On this motion, many Whigs from the free States voted in the affirmative, giving great offence to the Democratic friends of California, who are beginning to impute to the Whigs a design to stave off all action upon the Territorial and California questions, at the present session, so as to keep them open for the purposes of party agita-

The House, in Committee of the Whole, laid aside the California message, by a vote of 94 to 75, and took up the bill for the support of the Post Office Department. A party debate sprung up, and at last the Committee rose, without having come to any conclu-

And the House adjourned.

Why is it that an Abolitionist can rarely ever be brought to quote the preamble to the Con-stitution fairly and fully? That preamble reads

"We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

The words we have italicised are the very ones generally overlooked, or forgotten, or disregarded by Abolitionists.—Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph. We know not why Abolitionists should have

any particular objection to quoting the words in Italics, but we can easily imagine why some of their opponents should feel rather ticklish about

SNEAKING TREASON.

SOUTHERN REPUBLIC IN ALLIANCE WITH

The Washington correspondent "Independ-nt," of the Philadelphia North American, makes, that paper of yesterday, the following revels tion as to an attempted act of treason, by one of those patriotic gentlemen (as yet unknown) of the Southern Disunion school, who are striving so hard to ruin themselves and render the name of freedom ridiculous. As the North American says, "It only needs the idea of an alliance with Mexico to complete the absurdity and iniquity of the whole scheme of a Southern Republic. The Dis-unionists are only fit to be Mexicans." The folowing is the correspondent's narrative :

"What I am about to relate is capable of official verification, if the proper means are taken. I learn, upon the most direct and undoubted authority, that a gentleman, represented to occupy a position of high influence and character in the submitted a complete plan for the organization of a Southern Confederacy, of which that city was proposed as the capital, as a means of inducing the cooperation of Mexico. This project was submitted to the Mexican Cabinet by Mr. Lacunza, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was a proof by him at a most in which immediately arged by him at a meeting which immediately followed, when a discussion of great interest and excitement occurred. The proposition was declined, and the emissary started for California. Mr. Doyle, the British Minister, was cognizant of all the proceedings, and was consulted throughout

"I am restrained by proper and prudential considerations affecting others, from exposing the manner and the influences by which the scheme was rejected in the Mexican Cabinet; but if honor on the parties concerned. The day may come when a full publication may be attended with less danger. I have felt it due to the coun-try that this infamous purpose should be under-stood, in order that the designs of reckless demagogues, who are now preaching Disunion, should be properly appreciated, and visited with that storm of execration which such treason deserves. I have some reason to believe that the late Presi-dent of the United States was apprized of this movement, and had exercised his usual sagacity in counteracting any unfortunate consequence

MASSACHUSETTS SPECIAL ELECTION.—GOVERN Briggs has ordered a special election to be held on Monday, the 19th instant, to fill the vacancies in the first, (R. C. Winthrop's,) second, (Daniel P. King's,) and fourth, (John G. Palfrey's,) Congressional districts of Massachusetts.

It is stated that Mr. Geyer, of the State of Mis ouri, and a member of the bar, receives the ap-

The Secretary of War remains to be appoint-Several gentlemen have been mentioned for that office.

The PORTLAND INQUIRER.-This paper came to The PORTLAND INQUIRER.—I als paper came to us last week much improved in appearance, and with the name of Austin Willey as editor. This is cheering, and the Free Soil cause in Maine looks promising. We are glad to know that Mr. Willey is to occupy that post. He knows that field well; he knows how to work it; and those who know him well, say he is a strong, true man

We very much regret to learn that the Hon Edward Bates of Missouri, now in this city, is prevented, by his private relations and engage-ments, from accepting the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed by the Ex-

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, August 5, 1850. Beef Cattle.—Prices range from \$2 25 to \$3 per 100 pounds on the hoof, equal to \$4 50 a \$5.75 net, and averaging \$2.62½ gross.

Hogs.—\$5.25 per 100 pounds.

Flaur.—Howard Street, \$5.25 a \$5.37½; City

Mille, \$5.50. Grain - A fair supply of wheat; good to prime reds, \$1.15 a \$1.19; white, \$1.25 a \$1.35. Supply of corn small; white and yellow, 65 a 66 cents. Provisions — The transactions are chiefly to the regular trade, and full prices of last week are obtained. Lard, 634 a 734 cents per pound.

Flour,-Common Pennsylvania brands, \$5 1234 \$5.18. Corn meal, \$2.87 a \$3. Rye flour, \$2.87. Grain.—Red wheat, \$1.15 a \$1.19; white, \$1.25 \$1 26. Corn, 64 a 65 cents. Oats, 42 a 43 cents Rye, 63 a 64 cents. Provisions. - Provisions are selling steatily to

PHILADELPHIA. August 5, 1850

the regular trade at previous prices. Lard, 6% a 714 cents per pound. NEW YORK, August 5, 1850. Flour.—The flour market a little firmer; common State brands, \$4.75 a \$4.87; straight brands, \$5.25; Genesse, \$5.75 a \$5.87; Southern, \$5.37 a \$5.50. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged.

Grain.—Common Genesse wheat, \$1.25. Corn steady, at 63 a 64 cents for mixed and yellow.

Oats, 42 a 43 cents. Rye, 62 cents.

Provisions. — The provision market is rather quiet. Sales of 4,000 barrels pork at \$10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) a \$10.25 for mess, and \$8.25 for prime. Lard, in barrels, 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) a 6\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents per pound. The unprecedented success of OAK HALL in the Cle thing Business is owing to the fact that Mr. Simmons sells cheap. His annual sale amounts to half a million of dollars, which is a sufficient guarantee that his establishment is

ATF FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York. Office of the Water Cure and Phrenological Journals.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

I ONG & BYRN, No. 2 Baltimore street, corner of Libderty street, are now receiving and offer for sale on the
most liberal terms an extensive and varied assortment of
British, German, French, and Domestic Goods, adapted to
the approaching season, consisting in part ofCloths—blue, black, brown green, drab, and assorted colors.
Beaver Cloths—blue, black, and colorei.
Pilot Cloths—blue, black, gray, mixed, and gentia blue.
Cassimeres—fancy and black.
Doeskins—superior style and finish.
Alpaceas—plain and figured black, mode, changeable, and
fancy figured.
Mohsir Lustres—plain and figured, black and fancy colors.
Delaines and Cashmeres—printed and plain colors.
Coburg, Thibet and Laims Cloths.
Green Halzes of various widths and qualities.
Flannels of various widths, qualities, and colors.
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Prints—3 4, 7-8, and 44, foreign and domestic, neat and
pretty styles.
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pretty styles.

English and Domestic Long Cloths.

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Brown Cottons—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4—a general assortment.

Ficks of various brands, and a great variety of other goods, all of which they offer as above, and most respectfully solicit purchasers to call and examine their stock.

Aug S—3m

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. NONTENTS OF No. 326 .- Price, twelve and a ha

deuts.

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Leigh Hunt's Autobiography — Spectator.

The Queens of Sprin — Ib.

The Rev. Arthur Carey.—St. Louis Presbyterian.

Gaspacho or Summer Months in Spain.—Examiner.

Notes of a Naturalist, Part VI.—France's Magazine.

Diplomacy of England. Part II.—Ib.

Memoirs of the Author of Tremaine.—Spectator.

Death of Sir Robert Peel.—Ib.

Palmerston and Brivah Veyley.—Exception on Deam.

WANTE TORIL Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its limmene extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmostexpansion of the presentage.

J. Q. ADAMS.

E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Trement and Bromfield stree for sale by JOSEPH SHILLINGTON, corner of our-and-a-half-street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washing

LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1851. THE American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have just published another stereotyped Almanac, for the coming year, with special reference to the great question of Slavery at the present time, and in the expectation that the friends of the cause throughout the country will co-operate in diffusing extensively the valuable statistical and reading matter it contains. Considering the expense at which the Almanac has been prepared, the low price at which it is sold, and the increased facilities for forwarding it, by express

ern States, it is confidently expected that the circula this year will greatly exceed that of any previous year, much useful matter cannot well be circulated at less onse.

The Almanac is handsomely printed, on finer paper that is seen at washington, and the kneeding share Mother for the Alledendar, which is equal in all respects to that o he American Trock (Alledendar of the Alledendar of the Collipses, Cycles, &c., &c., the Almanac contains a variety of interesting and valuable reading and statistical article of an anti-slayery character, selected and original. The prices will be as follows:

The friends of the cause are earnestly invited to co-opera

The friends of the cause are carnestly invited to co-operate in givine a wide circulation to the Almanae, and to send their orders at an early day for a liberal supply. It is suggested that they make arrangements with merchants in their neighborhood, before visiting New York, to have a few hundred Almanaes packed with their goods. In this way the cost of transportation will be very small. If no such opportunity offers, the owners of expresses are now more reasonable in their charges than heretofore. This mode of conveyance is better than the post office, as every Almanae sent by mail, whatever the distance, costs two and a half cents.

cents.

A Catalogue of most of the Publications for sale at the Depository is annexed, from which selections can be made; and books and pamphiets can be sent with the Almanacs, withcut much, if any, additional expense.

Orders, enclosing the money, in bank notes or post office stamps, should be addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, Agent, Aug 8-6t

No. 61 John street, New York City.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA,

In Quart Bottles. FOR purifying the blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn U cers, Dyspepsia, Sait Rheum, Feeer Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercuriol Diseaves, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, 4c.

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In this preparation we have all the restorative properties of the root, combined and concentrated in their atmost strength and efflacor. Experiments were made in the manufacture of this medicine, until it was found it could not be improved. Accordingly, we find it resorted to almost universally in cases of scrofuls, liver diseases, salt rheum, general prostration of the vital powers, and all those tormenting diseases of the skin, so trying to the patience and injurious to the health. It is a tonic aperient, and disinfectant. It notes simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation, and the bounds; and thus three processes, which are ordinarily

Lieutenant Miller, of the army, has kindly sent us the MONTERBY, JANUARY 18, 1850.

Messys. A. B. & D. Sands:

Gentlemen: I beg leave to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable medicine, hoping it may lead some other unfortunate beings to try its effects, and that they may be benefited as I have been.

I arrived here from the United States by the overland route, about the ist of October last. A few days after, I was attacked with a very disagreeable cruption of the skin, which my physician could not cure. I happened to find your Sar apartilla in a store in this place, and remembering the popularity of the medicine at home, I purchased three bottles, which had the desired effect of removing my difficulty entirely. With high regards, yours, &c.

J. H. MILLEE, U. S. A.

Here is another, nearer home :

Messes. Sa*ds:

Gentlames: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarasparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return. I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the longs, and from the debility and great prostration of strength that followed, with the protracted dimenlity of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarasparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully, yours,

S. E. SAYMORE.

Read the following, from

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 12, 1849. Messes. Sands:

Generalment: I take the liberty of sending you a letter which may be of importance to those who are suffering as I have done. I received great benefit from your Sarsaparilla, having been oured of a malady after suffering six years. I hereby cheerfully sertly to the good effect of your medicine, and I hope God will reward you for all the good you have done. A chronic cough had tormented me day and night, and repeated attacks of fever induced me to believe that I should die with consumption. One day, while suffering a violent attack of burning fever, a friend persuaded me to try your incomparable medicine, but, to tell the truth, I had no confidence in it. I finally purchased a bottle, and by its use and the help of God I was restored to better health than I had enjoyed for six years. I cannot but bless the author of this admirable medicine.

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser-Messes, Sands :

With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your obedient ser FERMIN GROUPAZ.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, bruggists and Chemists, 110 Fulton street, corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price &1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XI.—June, 1850.

Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advance.

New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, (now in progress,) until the edition is exhausted.

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June 6—1mi CALIFORNIA.

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Row, New York, is permanently established at 179
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Information always furnished free. Address April 18—3mi ARNOLD BUFFUM. SPEECH OF HON, W. H. SEWARD. SPEECH of William H. Seward, on the Admission Caiffornia. Delivered in the Senate of the Unit States, March 11, 1850."

This admirable Speech, in pamphlet form, 48 pages, near covered, (crice & per 100, 12 cents single,) is for sale by-RUELL 4 BLANCHARD, Printers, Washington. WILLIAM HARN-ED, 61 John street, New York, GEORGE W. LIGHT, 25 Cornhill. Boston. DERBY, MILLER, 4 CO., Auburn, New York.

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Ane. Apply to THOMAS EMBEY, Land Oil Manufacturer, THOMAS EMBEY, Land Oil Manufacturer, JOHN W. NORTH, A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, and Ge A Agent, Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota Te Oct. 11. -y

PROSPECTUS FOR 1850.

THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NATIONAL ERA is an Anti-Slavery, Political, and Literary Newspaper.

A brief summary of the principles and measures we are prepared at all proper times to sustain, will serve to show the character and course of the Era.

That Slavery is repugnant to Natural Right, the Law of Christianity, the Spirit of the Age, and the essential nature

of our Republican Institutions:
That Emancipation, without compulsory expatriation, is a high duty, demanded alike by Justice and Expediency:

That there is but one safe and effectual mode of abolishing Slavery; and that is by law, to be enacted by the States in

That Slavery can have no lawful being in Territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States : That Congress is bound to exclude it from all Territory now belonging or that may hereafter belong to the Unit

That the American Union, as the bond of Peace, the organ of one Language and one Civilization, the medium of Free Trade, among the numerous States and Territories stretch ing from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of this Continent; as the Refuge of suffering millions from the Old World, and a Safeguard against its anothers are intrigue, is of priceless value to the Cause of Homan Progress; and that there

That the Federal Constitution ought to be so amended as to place the election of a President in the hands of the People, directly, and to limit his term of office to four years, making him thereafter ineligible; and to be still further amended so as to give to the People of the several States the election of their United States Senators, changing the term

of office from six to four years:

That the Post Office Department ought to be separated from the Chief Executive, the Postmaster General and all the local Postmasters being elective by the People, and the power of removal for just and sufficient cause lodged in the

hands of the Posimaster General:
That postage on all newspapers, of a certain size, for all distances, should be one cent; on all letters, under half an ounce, for all distances, two cents prepaid; that the frunking privilege should be abolished; and negotiations be instituted for the purpose of securing free exchanges within reasonable limits, between the newspapers of Europe and the United States, and a reduction to the lowest point possible in the postage on letters passing between foreign countries and our

That the public lands shall be held as a trust for the her efit of the People of the United States, to be donated in lim-That the homestead ought to be exempt from sale or execution for debt: ted quantities to actual settlers who are landless:

That, restrictions on commerce among the several States That Congress ought to make due appropriations for improvements demanded by the interests of commerce with foreign vations, or among the States, provided they be not purely local in their benefits, and be not proper subjects for

State or individual enterprise.
In maintaining our views, we shall fearlessly use the rights, while we respect the courtesies, of Free Discussion, conceding to those who may differ from us, what we claim for Such reports of the proceedings of Congress will be given as will convey a correct idea not only of its action, but of its

spirit and policy.

BION CORRESPONDENCE of the Era, as will make it at least equal in value and interest to that of any Journal in the PARTMENT. JOHN G. WHITTIER will continue Corresponding Editor

Dr. WILLIAM ELDER and HENRY B. STANTON, author of

We have lately completed such arrangements for the Fon-

merit will contribute Philosophical, Historical, or Critical Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, MARTHA RUSSELL, and MARY IRving, will furnish Moral Tales and Sketches; and as to the list of Portical Contributors, nothing more need be said, than that it will be, what it has been.

Departments of the Paper, we shall devote ourselves more particularly to Anti-Slavery and Political Discussions, tak-ing care to keep our readers advised of all important reform novements and current events. Terms - two dollars per annum, always payable in ad-

Having thus made ample arrangements for the General

Every subscriber renewing his subscription, and sending us two NEW subscribers, shall have the three copies for five

cation, should be addressed to GAMALIEL BAILEY

THE FRIEND OF YOUTH: A MONTHLY NEWSPAPER.

The Friend of Youth will be issued on the first of every month, in quarto form, 8 pages, on flue paper, in neat, new type, and with tasteful embellishments.

Our object will be to make the paper an attractive con panion for Youth. While we please, shall also aim to form their tastes. In addition to agreeable Stories, Lessons on Natural History, Descriptions of Natural Scenery, we shall converse with them, in language adapted to their comprehension, about the important events of the present

era. We know this is not usually done in such publications but we think we do not mistake the taste or capacity of n the world they live in, beyond the nursery, the schoolroom, and the play-ground. It shall also be our care to interest them on all great subjects connected with the well-being of mankind. Freedom, Peace, and Temperance, shall receive our carnest advocacy. Teaching our readers to sympathize with the oppressed, and weep with the suffer-ing, we hope to awaken in them a generous abhorrence of all wrong, and an earnest love and reverence for all that is just

man, we cannot forget the supreme obligations due to the We hope to succeed in adapting our paper to all ages of youth; so that while the elder brothers and sisters have a full share of our attention, the little ones shall not be for gotten. They are our special favorites, and shall be cared

r accordingly.

To some variety of entertainment, we have engaged, as regular contributors to our columns, several well-known and distinguished writers, peculiarly qualified to minister to the F. S. Arthur and Emma D. E. N. Southworth. In shore, we hope to make the paper just such a "Friend" as young people will be giad to see, and sorry to part with.

As this Prospectus may reach many of the former friends and patrons of the "Youth's Monthly Visiter," a paper Cincinnati, we cannot forbear expressing the great pleasure it will give us to renew our former intercourse with them. The little children who then received the "Visiter" as a

welcome guest, are now almost grown up men and women. But they will perhaps find some little brother or sister or ousin to whom they may introduce us as an old friend. The first number will be issued on the first of November The terms will be-fifty cents a year for a single copy; ive copies for two dollars; or, every person ferwarding us

MRS. M. L. BAILRY, Washington, D. C. BLACK WOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed such other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elsborate and ponderous treat ass to be furnished by the historian at a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem is proper to call renewed attention to these periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, via:

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW,
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE

associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the vary highest order.

The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has therefore the strantage, by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both, as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their exrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on the white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackscood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

TERMS

CLUBBING. Four sopies of any or all of the above